

# **EOPS PROGRAMS DIVISION INFORMATION**

**July 2000**

We welcome your comments and suggestions regarding this electronic newsletter. Please e-mail Diana Brensilber at: [Diana.Brensilber@state.ma.us](mailto:Diana.Brensilber@state.ma.us).

## **Announcements**

**Electronic Fingerprinting Identification Systems** In total, the Programs Division received 134 applications for Electronic Fingerprinting Identification Systems. Twenty-five (25) departments requested live-scan units, 41 departments requested card-scanning workstations, and 68 departments indicated they would accept either card-scan or live-scan devices. All applicants will be notified of the award decisions by the end of July.

### **State-funded Community Policing Grant Program**

**1) Year-end Evaluation Report** forms were mailed to all recipients of FY 2000 Community Policing funds on July 11, 2000. This report is intended to provide a snapshot of activities and expenditures up to June 30, 2000. Your timely and accurate response will assist us in promoting the success of this initiative and help generate support for continued funding. **In order to be eligible to compete for FY 2001 Community Policing funds**, please complete and return the original report and one copy by Tuesday, **August 1, 2000**. Should you have questions or concerns, please contact Detective Paul Jarosiewicz, Director of Law Enforcement Programs at (617) 727-6300 extension 25313 or e-mail: [paul.jarosiewicz@eps.state.ma.us](mailto:paul.jarosiewicz@eps.state.ma.us). Your cooperation is appreciated.

**2) FY 2001 Funding** Upon passage of the General Appropriations Act of 2001 (State Budget), the application packets for FY 2001 State Community Policing Grant Program funds will be sent to all police departments within one business day. In addition, the application format will be available on-line at: <http://www.state.ma.us/ccj>.

**Title V Funding** On June 8, 2000 the Programs Division awarded \$723,000 in grant funding to 20 local units of government for Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Grants were awarded to local units of government representing: Athol, Barnstable County Sheriff's Department, Boston, Bridgewater, Cambridge, Canton, Holyoke, Ipswich, Lowell, Malden, Mansfield, Marlboro, New Bedford, Norfolk County Sheriff's Department, Revere, Rockland (North River Collaborative), Southbridge, Southwick, Waltham, and Worcester.

**Byrne Grant Funding** In May, 2000 Massachusetts was awarded \$10,685,00 in under the Federal Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. This project period runs through September 30, 2002. Initiatives funded under this program fall within 28 legislatively authorized program areas, operate for one year per application, and must match with hard cash match in order to be eligible. Some program areas for FY2000 are; School Violence Prevention including "Life Skills," Bullying Prevention, Emergency Response Techniques, After School Programming under the "Cops and Kids" initiative, Services for Pre-Release Centers, Violent Fugitive Arrest Squads, Grief Counseling, Teen Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention, etc.

## **Funding**

### ***From the Federal Government. . . .***

**School Safety Research and Evaluation** (NIJ) <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/sl000428.pdf>

The National Institute of Justice is continuing this collaboration with the COPS office with this request for applications on research and evaluation of the role of law enforcement in school safety and security, and school-based prevention and intervention.

Application Deadline: Nonbinding letter of intent due July 14<sup>th</sup>. Final applications due July 26, 2000

Eligibility Requirements: Not specified

Maximum Award Amount: Grand total of \$1,000,000

Number of Awards: 3-6

Grant Period: Up to two years

**Awards for Financial Crime-Free Communities Support (C-FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program**

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/sl000419.pdf>

The Department of the Treasury (DOT) and Department of Justice (DOJ) encourage state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices to identify emerging or chronic money laundering issues within their jurisdictions and propose innovative strategies for addressing those issues.

Application Deadline: July 24, 2000

Eligibility Requirements: Applicants are limited by statute to state and local law enforcement agencies or prosecutors' offices.

Maximum Award Amount: \$300,000

Number of Awards Made: 10

Grant Period: 18 months

### **Gang-Free Communities Program (OJJDP)** <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/sl000427.pdf>

Seed funding is available to communities to address youth gang problems through a strategic, data-driven approach that includes prevention, intervention, and suppression of youth gang crime and violence. Following and building on a 1-year planning, assessment, and strategy development project, the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model will be implemented to address local youth gang problems in communities.

Application Deadline: September 1, 2000

Eligibility Requirements: Unit of government

Maximum Award Amount: \$150,000

Number of Awards Made: 12

Grant Period: 1 year

### **Comprehensive Gang Model: An Enhanced School/Community Approach to Reducing Youth Gang Crime**

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/grants/sl000427.pdf>

This funding will assist communities in responding to school and community youth gang problems through a strategic, data-driven approach that includes prevention, intervention, and suppression. Through this 1-year planning, assessment, and strategy development project, the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model will be used as the approach to dealing with local youth gang problems in communities and schools. A key outcome of this program is the development of an enhanced model approach or approaches to comprehensively address youth gang problems that exist in the community and in its schools.

Application Deadline: September 15, 2000

Eligibility Requirements: Joint application from a unit of government and a local school district or districts.

Maximum Award Amount: \$150,000

Number of Awards Made: 4

Grant Period: 1 year

## **Research and Statistics**

**National Night Out: Building Police and Community Partnerships To Prevent Crime** Participation in National Night Out crime prevention activities has increased from 2.5 million people in 400 communities in 1984 to more than 32 million people in 9,530 communities in 1999. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/180775.pdf>

**"Characteristics of Crimes Against Juveniles"** The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) 1997 data revealed that while juveniles made up 26 percent of the population in the 12 States participating in NIBRS in 1997, they accounted for only 12 percent of the reported crime victims. At the same time, however, 71 percent of all sex crime victims and 38 percent of all kidnapping victims reported to NIBRS were juveniles. <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#179034>

### **"Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Offender Characteristics"**

Analysis of National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data covering the years 1991 through 1996 found that 67% percent of all victims of sexual assault reported to law enforcement agencies were juveniles (under the age of 18). Most (70%) of the reported sexual assaults occurred in the residence of the victim, the offender or another individual. Nearly all (96%) of sexual assault offenders known to police were male. About one-quarter (27%) of offenders were family members of their victims. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/saycrle.pdf>

**"America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy"** Failure to provide at-risk families access to quality educational child care, such as Head Start, is one reason behind the increase in children growing up to be violent. Eighty-six percent of the nation's police chiefs list educational child care as the top strategy for effective crime prevention. After-school and educational child care programs were mentioned three to ten times more than such alternatives as trying juveniles as adults, building more juvenile facilities and increasing security measures at school. <http://www.fightcrime.org/pdf/childcarereport.pdf>

**"Race, Ethnicity, and Serious and Violent Juvenile Offending"** This report describes national trends and research findings on racial and ethnic differences in chronic juvenile offending. Arrests of white juveniles constituted 71 percent of all juvenile arrests compared with 26 percent for black youth. Black youth accounted for 42 percent of arrests for violent crime compared with 55 percent for white youth. Black youth were overrepresented, as they make up 15 percent of the juvenile population, compared with 79 percent white and 5 percent other races. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/181202.pdf>

**"Police Attitudes Toward Abuse of Authority: Findings From a National Study"** The Police Foundation's nationally representative telephone survey of 925 randomly selected police officers from 121 departments explores the officers' views on the abuse of police authority. Ninety percent found it inappropriate for officers to respond to verbal abuse with physical force, however, almost 15 percent indicated that officers in their departments engaged in such behavior at least sometimes. More than 80 percent of police reported they do not accept the "code of silence" as an essential part of the mutual trust necessary to good policing. Despite many positive findings, the survey suggests that police abuse remains a concern for policymakers and police professionals. The code of silence that keeps officers from reporting abuses continues, with two-thirds of officers reporting that those who blow the whistle on bad conduct receive a cold shoulder from their peers. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181312.pdf>

**"Juvenile Court Statistics 1997"** Between 1988 and 1997, there was a 48 percent increase in delinquency cases and a 101 percent increase in status offense cases handled by juvenile courts. Caseloads increased for all four major offense categories: person (97%), property (19%), drug law violations (125%), and public order cases (67%). Between 1996 and 1997, caseloads dropped in the following categories: aggravated assault (18%), criminal homicide (17%), robbery (11%), and weapons offenses (6%). <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/180864.pdf>

**"Effects of NIBRS on Crime Statistics"** This study compares data from FBI Summary Uniform Crime Reports and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for 1,131 agencies. Using data from 1991 to 1996, this study identifies which Index crime rates are most affected by NIBRS reporting and examines the extent to which rates change. When comparing data from the same year for the jurisdictions in this study, NIBRS and UCR murder rates are the same, and NIBRS rates differ only slightly from Summary UCR:

- Rape, robbery, and aggravated assault rates in NIBRS are about 1% higher, on average, than in Summary UCR
- NIBRS burglary rates are lower by an average 0.5%
- NIBRS larceny rates are higher by an average 3.4%
- NIBRS motor vehicle theft rates are higher by an average 4.5% <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bis/pub/pdf/encs.pdf>

## **Resources**

**"Fire and Arson Scene Investigation: A Guide for Public Safety Personnel"** Outlines basic procedures for documenting and collecting fire scene evidence for public safety personnel who may not be trained in the specialized aspects of fire scene investigation but who may be in the position of responding to a fire/arson scene. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181584.pdf>

**"A Guide for Explosion and Bombing Scene Investigation"** Outlines the tasks that should be considered at every explosion scene, focusing on those related to the identification, collection, and preservation of evidence. Discusses procuring equipment and tools, prioritizing initial response efforts, evaluating the scene, documenting the scene, processing evidence at the scene, and completing and recording the scene investigation. <http://www.ncjrs.org/ledocs.htm>

**"Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement"** Fundamental principles of investigating a crime scene and preserving evidence that yield reliable information such as: protecting crime scenes, preserving physical evidence, and collecting and submitting the evidence for scientific examination. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/178280.pdf>

**"Chelsea, Massachusetts: A City Helps Its Diverse People Get Along"** The city of Chelsea created the Conflict Intervention Unit using trained civilian mediators to address noncriminal disputes before they escalate into assaults or litigation. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/179866.pdf>

**"Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving"** A model to assist local communities in addressing gang problems by focusing on a comprehensive strategy for preventing and controlling street-gang drug trafficking and related violent crime with components ranging from prevention to suppression. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/156059.pdf>

**"Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Practical Guide"** Guidelines for developing individualized responses to local gang problems, two analytical models for addressing gang-related problems, and a foundation for understanding the diverse nature of gangs, the problems they pose and the harm they cause. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/164273.pdf>

**"Hate Crime Resources"** Information on recent hate crime initiatives, facts and figures on hate crime, current legislation on hate crime, online and print topical publications, current programs in place to combat hate crime, training and technical assistance, grants and funding opportunities, and websites that offer additional information on hate crime. [http://www.ncjrs.org/hate\\_crimes/hate\\_crimes.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/hate_crimes/hate_crimes.html)

**"Parenting Resources for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"** Information about topics including gangs, hate crimes, school safety, domestic violence, child abuse, substance abuse, tobacco, mental health and suicide. This knowledge and support will also help parents detect signs of substance abuse or other behavior that can lead to future delinquency. [www.parentingresources.ncjrs.org](http://www.parentingresources.ncjrs.org)

**"Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program."** The Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP), seeks to reduce recidivism among high-risk juvenile parolees by providing a continuum of supervision and services during institutionalization and after release. <http://ojdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#181464>

## **Contact Information**

Please visit the Programs Division web site at: <http://www.state.ma.us/ccj/>

Department of Justice agency web sites:

NCJRS <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

OJP <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

BJA <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>

BJS <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

OJJDP <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

NIJ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>

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